

THE DAILY HERALD

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896

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BY CARRIER
The DAILY HERALD is delivered by carrier
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Subscribers failing to get THE HERALD
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ADVERTISING RATES.
Rates of advertising in the Daily or Weekly
edition made known on application at the
publication office. Or ring up telephone num-
ber 115, and a representative of the business
department will call and quote prices and
contract for space.
Locals 10 cents per line in every instance
for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each
additional insertion.
Legal notices of every description \$1 per
each insertion.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
The Herald is fully prepared to do all
kinds of plain and fancy job printing in all
the latest styles. Work perfectly and
promptly done.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.
A large eight-page paper giving the
local news of the week is published
every Saturday. Just the paper to
send friends for information regard-
ing El Paso. Price \$2.00 per year—
six months \$1.00.

THE next irrigation congress should
be held in El Paso. Let New Mexico
delegates work to that end.—Rio
Grande Republican.

A DESERTER from the battleship
Texas, being tried for desertion before
a New York magistrate, gave as his
excuse, that he was afraid she would
sink with him. The court thought it
was a good cause and discharged him.

THE supreme court of Massachusetts
has decided on appeal that it is not
lawful to walk up and down in front
of a man's premises for the purpose
of preventing persons from entering
his employment by intimidation or threats.

TWENTY years ago there were 80-
000 offices in the gift of the president of
the United States. Now there are
said to be about 2,000 outside of the
postal service. Mr. Cleveland, by ex-
tending the classified list, has added
about 50,000 to it, with salaries rang-
ing from \$600 to \$2,500 a year.

AN exchange says that since the
election of McKinley, Colorado promises
to be depopulated of silver miners.
For days they have been leaving in
great numbers for Mexico and British
Columbia. Gamblers, saloon keepers
and other camp followers are going
with them. This indicates that Colo-
rado's population will greatly decrease
in the next four years.

It is estimated that this year the
gold yield of Alaska will be \$5,000,000,
an increase of \$2,000,000 over last year,
and some are estimating the yield next
year at \$12,000,000. As some two
hundred valuable gold mines have
been located in the territory now
under dispute between Alaska and
British Columbia, that boundary line
had better be fixed.—Globe-Demo-
crat.

FERRET 'EM OUT!
The scandal, growing out of the
amazing discovery that the nearly
\$4,000,000 expended in the construction
and equipment of the great battleship
Texas have been worse than wasted,
that the many structural weaknesses of
the mighty mass of steel and iron ren-
der the ship unworthy and a menace
to the lives of the sailors who venture
out of port in her, involves ex-
Secretaries Whitney and Tracy and
Secretary Herbert, of the navy depart-
ment, each of whom exercised impor-
tant functions in connection with her
construction. We sincerely hope that
congress will fearlessly fathom the
crime and iniquity connected with the
building of the Texas and will not hesi-
tate to place the blame where it be-
longs. We certainly protest against
any effort to shield the chiefs by
censuring undertrappers.—New Mexi-
can.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
The awarding of the printing con-
tract to the St. Louis firm over the bids
of local houses, has raised a protest
from the El Paso papers. The HERALD
too, thinks it a poor policy to send our
good money away from town. If local
competition gives anywhere near the
same figures. Foreign figures are
desirable when local trusts unite to
raise prices above a fair margin of
profit, and become necessary to restore
the equilibrium.

The criticism is perhaps just, that
the county officials are asking for too
high a grade of stationery. Local
houses can satisfy the most exacting
tastes. A bankrupt county has no need
of lithographs, but should be content
with what is absolutely necessary and
at the least expense.

It was our pleasure to be present
at a session of the commissioners' court
recently, when they were discussing
plans for the future. The HERALD
believes the present court has taken
hold of the financial problem in a strong
way, and that they intend honestly to
meet the difficulties as they arise.
They will try to bring the expenditures
within the revenues, and restore the
county credit to par. In all this they
shall have the support of the HERALD,
which, with them, will labor for the
restoration of official integrity.

MODERN NAVIES.
Both the United States and Spain.

find themselves, while they are talk-
ing of war, going through a costly ex-
perience with their respective navies.
Ships are hardly launched when some
new improvement or clever invention
makes them, in the expressive lan-
guage of the street, "back numbers."
It is asserted by naval experts in the
United States that the "new navy,"
wears itself out every ten years, and
that ten per cent. of the cost of the
new warships should be added to the
estimates to cover this depreciation.
The cruiser "Chicago" is pointed to as
a case in point. She is now in the New
York yards for reconstruction. The
vessel was completed in 1883 and be-
came substantially out of date in 1890.
So rapid is the march of improvement
in naval construction that by 1899 ves-
sels of the same horse power as the
Chicago were able to move a knot an
hour faster. The machinery of the
vessel will be almost entirely replaced
and by these changes it is hoped to in-
crease her speed at least two knots an
hour. The battery is also being re-
arranged and modern mounds supplied.
The cost of all these changes will ap-
proximate roughly about one-third of
the original value of the vessel.

A modern navy is one of the costliest
luxuries a nation may indulge in. New
ships speedily grow obsolete, and, if
reports at Madrid are correct, the
Spanish ships are not giving good re-
sults in speed.

A war between Spain and the United
States on the seas would be enormously
expensive, but naval experts in
Europe would derive important les-
sons from the encounter of modern
battleships handled by men of the
white race, belonging to distinctively
seafaring peoples.—Mex Herald.

ANTONIO MACCO.

The Reason for his Implacable Hatred
for the Spaniards.

The study of Macco is as thrilling as
that of any hero in the world-struggle
for liberty. His uncompromising pa-
triotism, his implacable hatred of the
enemy, his self-sacrifice, magnetism,
courage, his rugged nature and his
stern, solemn purpose—all these things
draw him to him and held them with a
force from which there was no escape.
This is the second Cuban revolution in
which Macco has been a conspicuous
figure. In the first "revolt" he rose
from the ranks to the grade of a major-
general. Then, as now, he was a fear-
less fighter. Then, as now, he was
the despair of the Spaniards. But in
this revolution Macco went into the
exterior of his first campaign, re-
inforced by sixteen years of study and
preparation in the arts of war.

At the time that Macco's plantation
was destroyed, General Maximo Go-
mez was lying with his forces in the
mountains of Santiago. One day he
was confronted by a tall, gaunt man,
followed by half a dozen awkward
boys. The gaunt man volunteered his
services as a guide of his sons. "Can
you fight?" asked the leader, with a
smile. "Perhaps," was the reply. Some-
times after a company of Spanish cav-
alry passed near the camp of Gomez.
They were cut to pieces by the guer-
rilla forces of Gomez. At the head of
the rebels rode the Macco awkward squad.
The father fell in his fight, and within
two months three of his sons had been
slain in battle. The remaining
members of the Macco family seemed
to bear charmed lives. They fought
recklessly. Death first overtook
Miguel; then Julio fell under Spanish
fire, and Felipe and Tomas were dis-
abled. This left Antonio alone. His
brother was too young to join
his brother in the field. For the first
year of his service under Gomez An-
tonio fought like a lion. In that space
of time he was promoted from a com-
mon soldier to a sergeant, then became
successively lieutenant, captain, and
major. Soon after his last promotion
he led a band of 300 against the upland
town of El Arriba, and capturing the
forts drove the Spaniards to Santiago.
He was then given the straps of a col-
onel. His career from this forward was
one of glory. Gomez advanced him in
power, and the Spaniards began to
broad his very name. His engage-
ments were all bright, his victories
far-reaching, his losses slight. He tor-
mented the great Campos at Ramon,
slaughtered the combined forces of
Campos and Valera at Monte Oscuro,
routinely routed a force of 2,500 Spaniards
in the battle of Zarzal, and at Santa
María de Helguin he charged and
disarmed the Spanish line before
the enemy could fire a shot. In the
last named action Calixto Garcia was
in command, and Macco led the charge.

Macco is the last of nine brothers
who fled to Cuba.

He is concentrated the spirit of the
eight brothers and their father. An-
tonio was born in 1818 on the planta-
tion of his father, Marcus Macco, near
the little palm-thatched village of
Bajarcas. He worked for the family,
driving the mules along the lonely
mountain roads. He saw the slaves
tolling and keenly felt the shame of
the Cubans' degradation. One day in
1840 Antonio and two daughters, young
Antonio desired to fight for his country,
but Macco the father prevailed upon
him and his brothers to maintain a
strict neutrality. Yet the father deep-
ly sympathized with the cause of the
insurgents, and often lent them secret
aid when he could. Perhaps the
Spaniards in some way learned this
fact, and it was that knowledge that
gave to Cuba her greatest leader. One
day a band of Spanish guerrillas under
the lead of Captain Campillo passed by
the Cuban's plantation. Macco
and his elder sons were away upon
a trip to Baracoa. At nightfall, when they returned, they
found their home a mass of blackened
ruins. The barns were burned, the
crops destroyed, the mules, horses and
cattle stolen. The mother with a brook-
ing arm was tied to a tree moaning
from pain. Six boys lay on the ground,
bleeding and senseless. The two girls
were hiding, half dead, in the bushes.
What should now withhold the Maccos
from the conflict? The next day the
women of the Macco household were
placed in the hands of friends and the
father assembled his sons together.
He required them all to register an
oath never to lay down their arms
until the Spaniards should be driven
from the land and Cuba be free. How
well the sons have kept that oath has
been seen in the record of blood and
flame from one end of the island to the
other.

About this time Antonio Macco first
met his present enemy, Capt. General
Valeriano Weyler. Weyler had just

been made a brigadier general, and
was sent against the brave Antonio an
Gurimero. The latter led the briga-
dier and his men into a ravine trap
and slaughtered the Spaniards like
sheep. Weyler ran away, leaving 500
of his men slain. Soon thereafter the
Macco attacked with great success the
San Quentin battalion, and won a
major generalship. His promotion ad-
ded fire to his ambition, and he fought
many bloody fights at Baracoa, at San
Felipe, Sabana, Hatodel Medio, Cayo
Rey and Miranda. At Cayo Rey Macco
was shot through the lungs, but es-
caped and recovered. After his re-
covery Macco adopted new methods
of hurting the Spaniards. His brother
Jose had meanwhile grown up to man-
hood, and joined Antonio. Between
them they conducted a campaign, that
bled Spain to the heart. They marched
through the country, and laid ruin and
desolation behind them. It has been
this method that has caused Spain her
deepest sorrow in the present revolu-
tion.

In the midst of his wrecking expedi-
tion Macco was pained to learn that
the Cuban leaders had signed a treaty
of peace with Spain. He refused to
accept the situation and continued his
romantic destruction. He had the back-
bone of the rebellion was broken and
Macco consented to put away his sword
on condition that Spain should furni-
him a war ship to carry him and his
officers to Jamaica. General Campos
accepted the offer, and Macco retired.
But it was not to rest. His proud
spirit was not broken, and in his re-
tirement he nurtured his scheme of
vengeance. He gave up his whole
time to the study of war. He bought
books of all kinds treating of war and
devoured them. After two months' re-
sidence in Jamaica he landed in New
York incognito. He made his way to
West Point and there became a
hostler. No one dreamed that the
ready and willing dark skinned labor-
ing man with the burning eyes was the
hero of the Spanish revolution. The
cables liked him, and would have
worshipped him had they known his
history. But he was secretly the most
attentive student at the academy, and
eagerly devoured all the books the
students gave him.

Leaving West Point he returned to
New York and sailed for Costa Rica
with a library of books about the war.

For ten years he studied and dreamed
and trained his veteran companions. In
1888 he began to plot the present re-
volution. Going to Santiago, disguised
as a mulatto, he was becoming active
when Spain learned of his presence,
and he was forced to flee. He returned
to Costa Rica and there opened a
conference with the leading Cuban
patriots in other parts of the world.
General Gomez, in San Domingo, joined
him, and in a short time Cuban jun-
tas were organized in almost all the big
cities in the United States. Early in
1895 the plot matured and the news was
flashed over the wires to all parts of
the earth that the Cubans had risen.
Macco was still in Costa Rica. In
February Antonio Macco and his com-
rades, accompanied by sixteen veterans,
sailed for Cuba. Within a few weeks
Macco had recruited an army of 1,000
men, and was once more on the track
of the Spaniards. He met the forces of
Spain at Yajuras. Elguin, Castro and
Jaramba and routed them.

Macco has been the most striking
figure in the revolution. Laughing at
Weyler's troops, he has desolated the
"sacred and hallowed" soil with the
blood of the oppressors. He crossed
the Cauto river and whipped Valdez at
Chapana, Holguin and Moscosos. He
pushed further west and defeated
Echaz Padra at Puerto Padre. He com-
manded a train of ruin behind him, he broke
the trocha of Jacaro, routed the enemy at
Malticamp, Coliseo, Paso Real, and
Calimete, and at last won his way to
Pinar del Rio.—San Antonio Light.

Chinese Telegraphing.

All the principal cities of China are
now connected with each other and
with the world, by telegraph.

Telegraphing is, however, a laborious
and lengthy process and very expensive.

The line does not pay for itself and is a
heavy drain on the state treasury.

The dispatches are, of course, sent in
Chinese, for not one native in a thou-
sand has an inkling of any language
but his own.

As everyone knows, the Chinese
language has no alphabet, and there is
no sign for every word, hence it was ut-
terly impossible to invent a telegraphic
code that was practicable. The diffi-
culty was obviated by inventing a
signal for each of the cardinal numbers,
and a code dictionary was compiled
where every number, from 1 to 1,000,
stood for some Chinese character.

The sender does not have to bother
with the message, but merely sends the
number that translates the message into
Chinese before he forwards it to the
recipient.

The Chinese system has its great dis-
advantage. The written language is
entirely different from the spoken lan-
guage, and men of sufficient education to re-
ceive and translate messages are not
looking for jobs in a telegraph office,
so the government recruits its employ-
ees from the great difficulty.

The Chinese do not have busi-
ness relations all over the country as
do our merchants, and the telegraph
business is rather dull.

The public is not invited to buy stock
in the line and if it was no one would
invest with a view to dividends, for the
receipts do not equal the expenses. A
stumbling block in the way of intro-
ducing telegraphs more extensively is
that the trains have to be dispatched by
telegraphic orders, and this will be im-
possible, as the Chinese government
will not employ foreigners and the
Chinese of the library class, the only
class that has enough education to
take these positions, would indignantly
refuse to become trainmen.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are
tiny, sugar-coated granules. They give
to nature just the little help she needs.
They are as gentle as they are efficient,
and will perfectly cure the worst cases
of constipation. There is nothing in
the world like them, so there can be
nothing "just as good." The druggist
who tries to sell you something else
has his own interest in view and not
yours.

The raise in grade on the Santa Fe,
necessitated by the construction of the
Selden dam, will make it necessary to
use a helper for all freight and long
passenger trains south of Rincon.—
Rincon Weekly.

Liver Pills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, con-
stipation, sour stomach, indigestion, promp-
tly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work
easily and thoroughly.

Best after dinner pills.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Travelers Insurance Tickets have
again placed on sale at the Southern
Pacific city and depot ticket office.
T. E. HIRSH, Com'l Agent.

Notice
is hereby given by the G. H. & S. A.
Ry. of the withdrawal of excursion
tickets from El Paso to southeastern
states, which have been advertised to
be on sale Dec. 21st and 22nd.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and
effective remedy for diseases of the
throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral. As an emergency medi-
cine, for the cure of
Croup, Sore Throat,
Lung Fever and
Whooping Cough,
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
cannot be equalled.
E. M. BRAWLEY,
D. D., Dis. Sec. of
the American Bat-
tist Publishing Society, Petersburg,
Va., endorses it as a cure for violent
colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley
also adds: "To all ministers suffering
from throat troubles, I recommend
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Awarded Medal at World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

EXHORT BY MACHINERY.

Salvationists Who Use a Graphophone in
Preaching.

The most up-to-date religious organiza-
tion, the Salvation Army, which never
misses an opportunity of exciting the
curiosity and interest of the crowd, has
secured the services of the graphophone,
says the New York Press. "There are
many thousands of villages and small
towns all over the country where such
things have never been heard, and
where its introduction is calculated to
evolve astonishment and delight."

The graphophone consists of a large
horn and stand which will enable an
audience of from 500 to 1,000 persons to
hear a song as distinctly as if some-
one were singing in the room. The
individual, and its accessories com-
prise 15 records, including an address
by the commander, and also one of
each of the 16 army songs, band re-
citations, etc.; 15 bands by which home
records can be made; a traveling case
to carry 35 records, and, finally, three
bearing tubes. A full meeting similar
to those held in New York and London,
with complete band accompaniment,
will be given by the aid of the machine.

When a determined attitude is taken
to the assistance of the soldiers, the
soldiers will proclaim in every direc-
tion the marvels of the science that is
to be held, and the curiosity of the in-
habitants having been aroused, they may
be counted upon to appear in full force
at the place and time appointed.

The machine will do the rest, even
asking for the collection. Then the vil-
lagers will sit in amazement and listen
to the assistant commander's voice,
while she, perhaps, is thousands of
miles away.

HOW DOGS ARE STUNTED.

Methods Employed in the Manufacture of
Toy Terriers.

There is an era of tiny dogs in En-
glish society. The more diminutive a
parcel of canine flesh that you can pos-
sess the more are you a swell, says the
Toledo Blade. But what! How many
feminine readers who delight in the
miniature doggies know that they are
an artificial product?

There is in London an establishment
devoted entirely to the stunting of the
animals. The proprietor is an ex-lord-
er of fighting dogs, but he now does
more profit in rearing the diminutive
canines, for which he has a wide reputa-
tion. He does not claim to be the
originator of the process, for he says
that all dog men know of the dwarfing
powers of alcohol, but he asserts that
he is the only man in London to
adopt the principle systematically.

His method is as follows: The pup
destined to be stunted is taken from its
mother when a few hours old and when
it begins to whine for sustenance it is
fed with a warm decoction of gin and
water. Deprived of milk, it takes to
drinking. When it reaches a certain
age alcohol in various forms constitutes
the animal's sole diet. The pups do not
die nor do they develop. They soon
cease to grow at all. After generation
or two of nursing the much-prized liliputian
canine is obtained.

An Enraging Beggar.

Several beggars in Paris own a large
amount of property. One well-known
man has houses worth 10,000 francs, and
yet is to be seen begging in filthy rags.
A poor governess, who was very charita-
ble, used to give him a piastre twice a
week. One day she missed a lira
(pound), and thought she must have
given it to the beggar by mistake. He
had gone home for the day, so she fol-
lowed him to his house on his homeward
trip. He received her graciously, looking like
a pasha at least in his magnificent
clothes. "I never like to lose a good
client," he said, and sent for his bag of
takings; "if there is a lira here we shall
find it." Sure enough, the lira was
there. "Take it," he continued, and the
poor girl, full of thanks, was hurrying
away when the beggar stopped her.
"Wait a moment; you haven't given me
the piastre."

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington,
Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valu-
able prescription. Electric Bitters,
and I can cheerfully recommend it for
constipation and sick headache, and
as a general system tonic it has no
equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025 Cot-
tage Grove Ave., Chicago, was a thin
down, could not eat nor digest food, had
a backache which never left her, and
felt tired and weary, but six bottles of
Electric Bitters restored her health
and renewed her strength. Prices 50
cents and \$1. Get a bottle at W. A.
HAYN & Co's wholesale and retail
drug store, El Paso.

Notice to all Travelers.

Travelers Insurance Tickets have
again placed on sale at the Southern
Pacific city and depot ticket office.
T. E. HIRSH, Com'l Agent.

Notice
is hereby given by the G. H. & S. A.
Ry. of the withdrawal of excursion
tickets from El Paso to southeastern
states, which have been advertised to
be on sale Dec. 21st and 22nd.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Masonic.

El Paso Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M.
Meets every first and third Wednesday at
Masonic hall, San Antonio street. Visiting
brothers cordially invited.
J. F. SLACK, W. M.
A. KAPLAN, Secretary.

El Paso Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M.
Meets the second Wednesday of each month
at Masonic hall. Visiting companions cor-
dially invited.
GEO. F. TILTON, W. F.
A. KAPLAN, Secretary.

El Paso Commandery, No. 18, K. T.
Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at
Masonic hall. Visiting Knights cordially
invited.
GEO. F. TILTON, E. O.
W. E. KACE, Recorder.

Alpha Chapter No. 178,
ORDER EASTERN STAR.
Regular meetings second and fourth Satur-
days of each month. Subduer's members
of the order cordially invited.
MRS. CATHERINE C. CHASE,
Worthy Patron.

I. O. O. F.
El Paso Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F.
Meeting Every Monday Night.
J. BLUM, N. G.
P. M. MILLSAP, Secretary.

Border Lodge 374, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night.
W. I. WATSON, A. M. BAKER, N. G.
Secretary.

Canton del Paso, No. 4
Patriarchs' Militant.
Night of meeting second and fourth Thurs-
days in Odd Fellows hall.
J. R. MONTFORT, Captain.
W. E. SHARP, Clerk.

Mt. Franklin Encampment, I. O. O. F.
Night of meeting first and third Thursdays
in Odd Fellows hall.
H. J. MILLSAP, W. F.

Miscellaneous
National Union.
Meets fourth Thursday in each month at
Odd Fellows hall. J. W. BROWN, Pres.
J. W. WILKINSON, Secretary.

Knights of Honor.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each
month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers
cordially invited.
Z. B. CLARK, Dictator
E. A. SHELTON, Reporter.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-
ers.
Meets every Sunday at 10 a. m. at Labor
hall. Visiting members welcome.
FRED WIDENECK, Rec. and Sec.

Woodmen of the World,
Tornillo Camp, No. 42.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday
each month at their forest, G. A. R. hall, p.
m. Subduer's and strangers cordially
invited.
C. R. HILL, Commander.
TERRY PEARCE, Clerk.

Knights of Labor.
Gate City Assembly (L. A. 3041)
Meets every Friday evening at the hall
corner San Antonio and N. Station street.
J. C. SOROKIN, N. W.
K. J. BAKER, S. C.

S. P. O. E.
El Paso Lodge, No. 187.
Meets first and third Tuesdays in Odd Fel-
lows hall.
H. R. WOOD, E. R.
J. F. DOSOUCZ, Secretary.

Meets in G. A. R. hall on the first and
third Thursdays in each month. Visiting
brothers cordially invited.
FRED WIDMAN, M. W.
O. C. KIRBY, Recorder.

Foresters of America.
COUNT ROBIN HOOD No. 1
Meets first and third Wednesday night of
each month in Odd Fellows hall.
Wm. H. HILFMEIER, C. R.
H. COLLINDER, Secretary.

Fire Department.
Board of Fire Directors meets every second
Wednesday. General department meeting
second Wednesday in March, June, Septem-
ber and December. J. J. CULLEN, President.
J. J. COLLINS, Chief.
Secretary. P. M. MILLSAP, Asst. Chief.

K. of P.
El Paso Lodge, No. 32.
Regular meeting every Friday night at
Castle hall, corner of the hardware store.
Subduer's Knights will receive a cordial
welcome.
GEO. R. HARVEY, C. C.
H. COLLINDER, K. S.

Bias Lodge No. 221, K. of P.
Regular meeting every Monday evening at
O. R. K. hall. Visiting knights welcome.
J. J. COLLINS, C. C.
K. of K. & S.

Colored Knights of Pythias
Myrtle Lodge, No. 10
Regular meeting every Wednesday evening
in Union Hall over Badger's grocery.
Subduer's Knights respectfully in-
vited to attend.
W. H. SCOTT, K. of H. and S.
W. H. SCOTT, C. C.

G. A. R.
Emmett Crawford Post, No. 10, G. A. R.
Meets 1st Sunday of each month at 3:30 p. m.
Hall on San Antonio street. All comrades
who stand in need of a home, and
S. W. ELLIOTT, Commander.
F. E. TUSTEN, Adjutant.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

Eastern—G. H. & S. A. 2:45 p. m.

Southern—Mexican Central 2:45 p. m.

Southern—Texas Pacific 2:45 p. m.

Western—Southern Pacific 2:45 p. m.

Southern—Texas Pacific 2:45 p. m.

Rincon Accommodation 2:45 p. m.

Rincon Accommodation 2:45 p. m.

El Paso Local Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

2:30 P. M. No. 10 Eastbound 2:45 P. M.

2:45 P. M. No. 20 Westbound 3:00 P. M.